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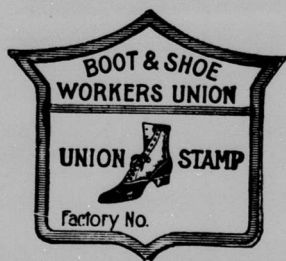


# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 10, 1913.  
BENEVOLENT CORPORATIONS.  
CONGRESSMAN NOLAN HOME.  
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPEALS.  
THE CONTENTED STEEL WORKER.  
MAKING TOIL A TRAGEDY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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### THE LABOR CLARION

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1913.

No. 35

## Corporation Benevolence

With a brazenness characteristic of such corporations the United Railroads has announced its intention of entering upon a scheme of benevolence toward its employees which has been denied the right to exist by the laws of many States. It is proposed to start company stores at which employees will spend their meager earnings. It is, of course, announced that the stores will be conducted at cost, returning no profits. This same announcement has accompanied the inauguration of the same plan by the various companies which have in the past used this method of making abject and complete slaves of their employees.

So far as we are aware, and we have familiarized ourselves with the operations of many such stores, there is not a single instance recorded wherein the stores have not been operated to the detriment of the workers and to the vast pecuniary advantage of the employer. We have seen instances wherein workers were made life slaves through the manipulation of company stores, the very faintest hope of ever becoming independent freemen having been completely crushed by the scheme.

No corporation which conducts its business in a fair and reasonable manner and treats its employees as human beings has ever established any such stores. In every instance they are instituted and conducted by mean, cheap labor huckstering concerns which do not pay employees a living wage or allow them any voice in the regulating of working conditions. This is the rule, without exception. Always it is such an employer who desires to heap benevolence upon his employees, and God knows they always need such charity, but who ever heard of a fox giving part of his food to a chicken within his power? And invariably the employers who thus dole out benevolence are foolish just like the fox. Their scheme is to convince the helpless victim that he is to be fed, when in reality he is to be the prey of his crafty deceiver. The end has been ever thus, and there is no likelihood of an institution like the United Railroads breaking the world-old precedent. God help the poor carmen if they permit themselves to be led into the trap now being set for them.

If this corporation desires to "win" the confidence of its employees as announced by its president, the very best way to accomplish the purpose would be to pay them a decent living wage, and then there will be no necessity for benevolence. That the corporation does not now pay such a wage is well known by the San Francisco public, and that it can well afford to pay from its earnings a decent wage is also a matter of common knowledge.

The people of San Francisco are familiar with the United Railroad's manner of business, and it is not at all likely many of them are gullible enough to believe a single dollar of its money will be invested where the probabilities are that less than 100 per cent profit will be returned.

Before San Franciscans will believe there is a spark of genuine benevolence in this corporation it will be necessary to give more substantial evidence than has ever yet been presented. A most practical way of convincing the general public of the sincerity of the repentance of the corporation for its sins of omission and commission would be for it to increase the pay of its employees who are at present receiving a positively starvation wage. It might also help some if the benevolently inclined and contrite corporation would

furnish the people something like adequate service where passengers are now packed in cars like sardines in boxes.

Surely a corporation which can afford to pay thousands of dollars to detectives in order to prevent their employees from organizing should be benevolent enough to let them spend what they get wherever they desire, and this will not be done if company stores are started. Those who manage the stores will see to it, by devious schemes, that all patronize the benevolently established institutions.

It will be readily admitted that a corporation that would not hesitate to pay large amounts of money for special privileges to public officials, and that a number of corrupted Supervisors say did pay them thousands upon thousands of dollars for betraying the city, has now become so generous as to take enough interest in its employees as to start stores at which they may spend the few paltry dollars they receive for long and hard hours of service.

The men who are back of the movement to start the company stores for the benefit of the dear employees, however, are not willing that the men should be members of a union which can and will protect them against greed and wrong, because these benevolent gentlemen know better what is good for street car men than the men themselves. If the men were permitted to join the union the poor fellows might get the insane and ridiculous notion into their inexperienced heads that an increase in wages would be good for them. Far be it from the high-minded lovers of humanity who are guiding the destinies of the United Railroads to allow any of their employees to be led astray by such foolishness. No, no, more pay would not be good for them. What they need is to have company stores established in order that they may be enabled to get credit and pay double price for everything so that it will be possible for them, as well as for Mr. Carnegie, to die without the great burden of untold wealth resting upon their conscience. How thoughtful these great financial masters are concerning the welfare of their employees!

Perhaps after the stores are well established, this corporation may branch out further along the lines of the old mining camps and build houses to be rented to their employees for the nominal and non-profit producing rental of \$50 or \$60 per month for a three- or four-room cottage similar to those furnished the people of this city by the Relief Corporation after the disaster of 1906. In fact there is no limit to the lengths to which this noble band of modern philanthropists may go, so solicitous are they for the welfare of their employees.

It is even suggested that employees who have faithfully served the company for a period of fifty to seventy-five years continuously may be given a pension of from one to three dollars a week. Of course a man who has worked for 25 cents an hour for half a century does not deserve such a fabulous pension, but out of the goodness of their hearts these benevolent gentlemen may decide to give it to him.

Now, what do you think of the generosity of the United Railroads, you citizens of San Francisco, who have so bitterly and unjustly complained against it?

Are you not heartily ashamed of yourselves? If you are not, at any rate, the railroad officials know that you should be.

All hail the benevolent United Railroads!



**CONGRESSMAN NOLAN HOME.**

John I. Nolan, Congressman from the Fifth district in this city, arrived in San Francisco last Saturday after an absence of about six months spent in the performance of his official duties at Washington.

Congressman Nolan is very optimistic concerning the prospects of labor legislation when Congress convenes in regular session next December. He says:

"Labor has not had a chance to get much at the special session as the only measures considered were the tariff and currency, and urgent efficiency and appropriation bills.

"A great many measures of general interest to labor have been introduced, and from all indications will be given early consideration at the regular session which opens in December.

"The seamen's bill will probably be reported to the Senate this week, and may possibly pass at this session. It is practically the same measure as the one vetoed by Taft. If the La Follette bill comes out of committee, instead of the Nelson bill, it will be more satisfactory to the seamen. The bill does away with involuntary servitude. When it comes to the House, it will go through flying.

"Had this session not been called for consideration of the tariff and the currency bill, a great deal of labor legislation would have been passed. I predict the early passage of the Burnett immigration bill, prescribing an educational requirement, at the regular session. This measure was also vetoed by Taft. Of tremendous interest to labor is the American Federation of Labor anti-injunction bill. Its chances of going through the next session of Congress are exceedingly favorable.

"The women's eight-hour bill in the District of Columbia passed the Senate and will no doubt pass in the House during the first days of the December session.

"The Committee on Labor in the House has also recommended for passage the convict labor bill, giving the different States the right to regulate the sale of convict-made goods shipped in interstate commerce. The principle embodied in the bill will be applied to the eight-hour law for women throughout the country, and will be made the basis for other legislation.

"Briefly, this principle is that a State which legislates to protect its women and children workers, is given authority by Congress to regulate the sale of goods made in other States where the workers do not receive the benefits of protective legislation. For example, California, which protects its women with an eight-hour law, is made the dumping ground for goods from other States where the manufacturers work their women nine, ten or twelve hours. The principle of the convict labor bill, applied to such a condition, will enable California to refuse to allow the sale of goods made in States which do not protect their women as this State is doing.

"The same legislation is being sought in separate bills relating to child and woman labor."

Congressman Nolan will remain in this city until the regular session unless some important matter comes before Congress during these closing days of the special session.

**CLOAKMAKERS ACTIVE.**

Little change is noticeable in the strike of the local cloakmakers. An active campaign is being kept up by the pickets and they report that employers are meeting with no success in their efforts to secure strikebreakers, while a large percentage of patronage formerly enjoyed by the unfair firms is being diverted to establishments fair to the union.

Confidence is expressed that victory will crown the efforts of the unionists in a short time if the financial assistance now being rendered is continued.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPEALS.**

The Executive Council, in its appeal for aid for the Michigan copper miners, says:

"The copper miners of Michigan are engaged in an unequal struggle to establish a living wage and conditions of labor which approach the American standard. For years they have submissively accepted the pittance grudgingly given them without a protest, while at the same time the owners of the mines have been appropriating to themselves fabulous sums in dividends. Realizing their helplessness as individuals, the copper miners organized and entreated the owners to do justice to them. Failing in this, there was only one thing left—the strike. Appreciating the importance of this conflict, and knowing that the union men of the country would respond to the call for assistance for these copper miners, the executive council has issued the appeal:

"We appeal in the name of all labor and common humanity that each local union at once make an appropriation from its funds of not less than five cents for each member; that each Central Labor Union select a committee to appeal to all workers and friends to contribute promptly and as generously as possible, and to use every other honorable means by which funds may be secured. The men and women and children of Calumet, Michigan, must not be starved into submission.

"Remember that the splendid solidarity of the workers of America largely aided in securing the magnificent victory of the anthracite miners a few years ago. The newspapers have suppressed nearly all reference to the Calumet miners' strike. In this appeal we hope to reach the minds, hearts and the consciences of our fellow workers and friends, and thereby secure their ready response to the call for aid.

"Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., who will return receipt for the same and promptly forward every dollar to the immediate aid of the struggling miners of Calumet."

**LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.**

That a thorough organization of our craft may exist on the east side of the bay as well as on the west side, we, the officers and members of Laundry Workers' Union, Local No. 26, of San Francisco, Cal., have been working to the best of our ability with our energy and our finances, and we feel well pleased with the results. Although not satisfied, we realize that there is yet much to be done.

Our fellow workers realize that it has been an uphill fight, that is, it is much more difficult to reorganize than to organize. Within the past two weeks the laundries that previously had been using our label under a signed agreement have again signed up for one year, with but a very small change in the agreement.

I, the organizer and business agent, received a communication from a laundry on Seventh street, asking that I call with an agreement. I expect the same returned within a few days, signed up for one year. This will place one more label on the market. We now have eight labels in Oakland. One has been returned, the party leaving town and the unfortunate burning of the Piedmont French Laundry caused the loss of another.

With the co-operation of the union men and women, and the untiring efforts of Local No. 26 of San Francisco, we are sure to win.

The initiation fee has again been lowered and we feel that this will be an incentive for many to join our ranks.

Fellow laundry workers, come and join us and help the cause which alone can elevate and improve your working conditions.

Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Enterprise Hall, Twenty-second and Grove streets, Oakland, Cal.

MRS. L. C. WALDEN.

**PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.**

That the pressmen and feeders are giving the stubborn members of the Franklin Printing Trades' Association the fight of their life is now quite freely admitted by many of the employers. They have so completely defeated the employers in their efforts to get strikebreakers that they have become disheartened and last week two shops, one of them a very large one, yielded and signed an agreement with the unions. There are two others wavering. They admit they are hopelessly defeated, but are hesitating because they do not desire to be in the front ranks of those yielding. It is probable, however, they will break before another week rolls by.

The way financial support is being furnished the strikers has convinced employers of the hopelessness of their case.

It is confidently expected that the end is not far in the distance.

**SHOES****JUST RECEIVED**

Ten New Styles in Men's Shoes, from \$2.50 to \$6.00, in Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt, and Box Calf, in Button and Lace, and Union Stamped. Boys' Shoes.....from \$1.25 to \$3.50 Child's Shoes from.....50c to \$2.50

Eight Styles of Martha Washington Shoes for Ladies, for Street and House Wear.

Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Come and see us before buying, and be fitted by Expert Salesmen.

All our Shoes are Union Made and bear the Union Stamp

Our Repair Work also bears the Union Stamp

**W. BRUSKER SHOE CO.**

3013-3015 SIXTEENTH STREET

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THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

**FRANK BROS.**

THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Locations in San Francisco  
19 STOCKTON STREET  
52 THIRD STREET  
159 THIRD STREET  
241 KEARNY STREET  
14 EAST STREET  
22 EAST STREET  
249-251 MARKET STREET  
ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE  
22-24 SIXTH STREET

Oakland  
520 TWELFTH STREET  
416 THIRTEENTH STREET  
713 BROADWAY  
1537 SAN PABLO AVENUE  
1112 BROADWAY

"Well Established for Quality"

ALL UNION HOUSES

**Meads**

Restaurants  
and Bakeries

VISIT THE

**ENGLISH COTTAGE**

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

**Pay \$2 a Week**

**Sterling Furniture Co.**  
and  
**Bunster & Saxe**  
1049 MARKET ST. OPT. McALLISTER & JONES



**CONCERNING "FRIEDMANN VACCINE."**

At the recent meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, Dr. Barnes of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis presented a report on his results with the Friedmann vaccine. It merely adds to the mass of information that goes to make up the literature concerning Friedmann's attempt at exploiting the consumptive, all of which shows the Friedmann treatment to have no advantage over other methods of treating tuberculosis; more, in all probability, it is a dangerous one. The medical profession has, until recently, maintained toward this product an attitude of reasonable scientific skepticism, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association" in a recent editorial. In view of the fact, however, that it seems impossible to find a single reliable, favorable report, the time has come for an end to the hope that in the Friedmann vaccine we have a cure for tuberculosis. Moreover, since the methods of exploitation have become so obviously commercial, with what seems to be an utter disregard for the humanitarian viewpoint, the time surely has come for not only a definite stand against the sale of this product but for positive opposition to the methods used by those financially interested in its promotion. Friedmann secured the financial results which wide-spread newspaper exploitation brought him, and slipped away, leaving a host of "Friedmann institutes" to divide with him the dollars of the too hopeful and credulous sufferers. These "institutes" are being organized in various parts of the country and the personnel of those connected with these organizations in practically every instance is sufficient to suggest their true nature. Steps have been taken in several States to check this exploitation of the consumptive for commercial gain, especially in Idaho, Iowa and Arkansas. In others, the weakness of local ordinances has made this impossible. What is now needed is that these unscrupulous attempts should be met with an intensive campaign of education of the public concerning the dangers and worthlessness of this treatment.

**OCTOBER FREE LECTURES.**

Monday, October 13, Frank McCoppin School, Seventh Ave., between Balboa and Cabrillo, "The Land of the Pharaohs," Supervisor Henry Payot; Tuesday, October 14, Rochambeau School, Twenty-fifth Ave., between Lake and California, "The Sierra Nevadas and Electric Light and Power," Mr. Fred S. Myrtle; Thursday, October 16, Crocker School, Page, between Broderick and Baker, "The Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition" (moving pictures), Mr. Louis Levy; Friday, October 17, Bryant School, Bryant, near Twenty-second, "Flies and Mosquitoes as Carriers of Disease, and Methods of Control," Prof. W. B. Herms, U. of Cal.; Monday, October 20, Farragut School, Holloway Ave., between Capitol and Faxon, "London and the British Isles," Mr. Robert J. Buchanan; Tuesday, October 21, Sutro School, Thirteenth Ave., between California and Clement, "All About California," Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fininger; Monday, October 27, McKinley School, Castro and Fourteenth, "Java, the Gem of the East Indies," Mr. Alexander Russell; Wednesday, October 29, Irving M. Scott School, Tennessee, near Twenty-second, "The Grand Canyon of Arizona," Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Ph.D.; Thursday, October 30, Geo. Peabody School, Seventh Ave., between California and Clement, "The Influence of the Panama Canal on the Industrial Development of California," Mr. Francis J. Heney; Friday, October 31, New Girls' High School, O'Farrell, near Scott, "La Vie de Province en France au XXe Siecle" (in French), Prof. G. Chinard, U. of Cal. (First of a series suggested by the Alliance Francaise and the California Association of Romanic Language Teachers.) Admission free to adults. Unaccompanied children not admitted.

**THE CONTENTED STEEL WORKER.**

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court the billion-dollar steel trust has won a victory over one of its former employees, who was mangled through its negligence. Some time ago Perry W. Griffiths was employed as engineer by the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary concern of the steel trust. Through the negligence of the company, or some of its superintendents, Griffiths was caught in a collision and suffered a fracture of the skull, had an ear torn off entirely and his hearing was destroyed. He also had his lung punctured and his collar bone, breast bone and several ribs broken. While he was in a state of extreme weakness and under the influence of drugs taken to relieve his suffering an adjuster from the company induced him to sign an agreement limiting the amount of damages which the company would have to pay.

When Griffiths partly recovered—he will never be more than a maimed and mangled relic of his former self—he thought the corporation had taken an unfair advantage of him in obtaining the agreement while he was in a state of mental confusion and had no legal advice to assist him in safeguarding his interests. He accordingly brought an action, and the jury awarded him \$24,000. Upon appeal, however, the court decided not to compel the steel trust to pay this amount, though it is certainly none too large for injuries which have wrecked a man's life. The court decided that the corporation should be held only for the amount mentioned in the agreement which Griffiths signed while under the influence of drugs.

It doesn't appear from the opinion what this amount is, but the company has a system of paying their injured employees at the following rates, if the employee can be induced to sign such an agreement as Griffiths signed: For the loss of an eye, six months' wages; for the loss of a foot, nine months' wages, etc. So that if a man were earning \$1000 a year and lost an eye the company would pay him \$500. An ordinary jury would award for such an injury \$5000, so it is easily seen why the steel trust was so anxious to have poor Griffiths sign the agreement. The Appellate Division should feel proud of its work in preventing a poor wreck of humanity from obtaining adequate compensation from a billion-dollar corporation.

**ORPHEUM.**

Lulu Glaser will head the Orpheum bill next week. Her offering will consist of a play with music, entitled "First Love." Miss Glaser has never had a superior in her particular type of sparkling comedy. With Miss Glaser is Tom Richards, the handsome young American baritone, who has adorned more than one musical tour. Swor and Mack will present their realistic impressions of Southern negroes. They sing a number of good coon songs and the eccentric dancing of Mr. Mack is highly diverting. Mr. Swor does a burlesque impersonation of a negress. A silent game of poker by Mr. Mack in pantomime is one of the best things in the act. The Langdons, Rose, Harry and Tully, will submit their original spectacular travesty, "A Night on the Boulevard." The scene represents a boulevard. The Langdons dash on the stage in an automobile and the fun immediately begins. Laugh follows laugh till the end of the story. They agreeably relieve their dialogue with medleys of songs and clever dances. Kluting's Entertainers, consisting of trained pigeons, rabbits, cats and dogs, will instance their sagacity and training by the performance of novel and remarkable feats. Emily Darrell and Charly Conway will appear in the little comedy "Behind the Scenes," which abounds in extraordinary complications and is rich in wit and humor. Next week will be the last of Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball, Ed Wynn and Co., and Charlotte Parry in her protean act "Into the Light."

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.**

The Moving Picture Operators have levied an assessment of ten cents per member per week as requested by the Council for the support of the local unions on strike. The operators have also levied an assessment of five cents per member per week for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners now on strike, after having listened to an address by Brother Tanner of the miners.

Three applications were received at the last regular meeting, two new members admitted, and two apprentice members admitted to full membership.

The committee in charge of the Movies' ball reports that the success of same is far in excess of their expectations. A hall and the best possible music has already been secured for the next annual Movies' ball.

Ten dollars was donated to the Indianapolis operators now on strike. A donation of \$5 was donated to the benefit ball given by the composition roofers. Five dollars was donated to the local cloak makers. Dues for the next quarter are now due and payable.

**PASSING OF THE BASEMENT HOME.**

This month the basement as a living room will, officially, pass out of existence in Missouri. The movement is significant as the beginning of a realization by the legislative bodies of the country that the conservation of public health is the most important factor in political economy. The basement living room, coupled with the daily toil of children in factories and sweatshops, has enormously increased the death rate among the children of the lowly. Particularly related to a dark, damp basement home is a lowered condition of vitality, which predisposes to infection by tuberculosis and aids the vicious spreading of all the acute exanthems. If, in Missouri, where conditions of population are at most not crowded, such a step has seemed necessary, how much more must such a law be needed in the densely packed tenements of New York, Chicago and other metropolitan cities, asks "The Journal of the American Medical Association." Missouri, in the past, has insisted that she must "be shown"; here, indeed, she has pointed the way for her sister States.

**EXPOSITION ON TIME.**

President Charles C. Moore has emphasized his former statement that the Exposition will be opened on time, February 20, 1915. "Those who are present on the opening day," said President Moore, "will find in every detail an exposition which in scope, comprehensiveness, beauty and completion will befit the great event it celebrates."

"All plans are predicated on February 20th as the opening day and all construction work is scheduled with that date in view. It is the determination of the Exposition management, not merely that there shall be an opening upon that date, but that the opening shall be of an Exposition that is completely ready to the last detail."

"At this time, September, 1913, some eighteen months before the opening date, the promise that the Exposition will be ready on that date can be re-affirmed with perfect confidence."

"Work upon the fourteen exhibit palaces is well under way, the contracts calling for their completion on July 1st, 1914, giving eight months for the installation of exhibits. The work at this date is fully up to the schedule and in cases a little ahead of it. I wish to emphasize as strongly as I can that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will open on February 20, 1915."

A man who forces himself to think upon a generous topic does well; but a man whose thoughts turn to it of their own accord, when all coercion is taken off, loves that cause in reality. —F. W. Robertson.



## HIGH COST OF LIVING—CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The Price of Land Detrimental to Improvement.  
Richard Caverly.  
(No. 4.)

This exception in selling buildings and improvements arises from the fact that a price must first be paid for land, leaving so much less of the total selling price to buy the improvements or building. With land costing nothing, improvements must thus gain the general average in selling profit that other labor products enjoy and in doing so will take up the price that land loses. It is absurd to claim that labor could not sustain an increase of sixty billion dollars in prices for improvements when labor now sustains such prices for land as a total loss while the distribution of such value to improvements would be a total gain to labor—a change from a debt to a credit.

Wealth may only arise by gains from an increase in price, increase in price for land, for goods, for stocks and bonds. Unequal wealth can only arise from an increase in price of land because the distribution of new wealth depends upon prices rising first before such new gains in wealth may be distributed. A rise in the price of land is the only gain in price which takes wealth out of the channels of distribution and holds it out against labor.

Land must be bought everywhere before any improvements may be made, and this widespread demand for land causes a stringency of money to follow the greatest activity in building, for a time.

The price of land has no limit to its rise except the limit in the volume of currency that may be kept in circulation to buy it, and the limit in the rate of profit at which money will circulate. As the price of land advances and the rate of profit declines, we are burning the candle of progress at both ends by multiplying the risks of business. The price of land is like the price of a slave, for the money buying slaves cannot increase the earnings of slaves while it increases their price, and the money to buy land becomes harder to get as land is higher in price because it takes the money out of circulation among workers and creates a counterfeit among financiers to take its place, which laborers must redeem.

In the United States we have today 288,352 corporations, of all kinds, such as joint stock companies, banks, insurance companies, associations of various kinds. Amount of capital stock, \$60,067,138,925.42; amount of bonds and other indebtedness, \$32,163,537,961.40; total bonds, stocks and other indebtedness, \$92,230,676,886.82; total net income, \$3,213,707,247.82. The above figures are taken from statistical abstracts of the United States, issued 1913, page 693. Note the above paper evidence of ownership, amounting to the fabulous sum of \$92,230,676,886.82. Note also the total net annual income sustained by productive labor, of \$3,213,707,247.82.

It is a well known practice of grafters and confidence men to impose upon the unsuspecting who have saved money and sell them something which is worthless, and they aptly call this business. If we had a similar system wherein the victim would find another to whom he could sell at a profit and this could be continued and the people believed the gain they made could be charged to posterity, we would have a parallel to our "watered" stocks and bonds, and our present land system. To support and extend a system of buying and selling "blue sky" to a limited number of people for a short time who may re-sell at a profit, ends in disaster, as was shown, many years ago in the Mississippi Bubble and Black Tulip Craze, and the disaster of a most widely extended and parallel system is equally shown in many panics, in vast suffering and poverty among the mass of the people and in drunkenness, vice,

crime, insanity and suicide, not to consider its effect on prices.

The man who buys a business block in a city does not pay a half million dollars for a lot because the land produces a penny's worth of value, but he pays because the volume of trade will pay a high profit on the improvements at the location. It is this fact of being compelled to pay a high price for land in order to get profits from improvements that keeps prices of improvements down to the lowest possible level so they may be able to sell with a price for land added to them. This burden of the price for land holding down the price of labor and material by holding down prices of improvements, contracts the volume of money in circulation by limiting such volume to price of improvements.

The volume that makes the price of land is the debt volume which is completely outside the circulation which pays wages. A land title is simply a special privilege created by law, it is very similar in its nature to the ownership of a slave, consisting in the power of the owner to appropriate to himself the future production of other men who must use the land, or have dealings with people who do use it.

## CAVE DWELLER'S REVELATION.

Joseph Knowles, a Boston artist, began on August 5th, a two months' experiment in an extreme method of living a simple life. Naked and alone he entered a primeval forest in Maine to test the possibility of a modern civilized man living under conditions similar to that of cave dwellers. He is succeeding. Messages he has sent written on the bark of trees with burnt sticks show that he has provided himself with food, shelter and clothing, and has made a fire through friction. He has done more than this, however, although he may not be aware of it. He has furnished a most unique and valuable object lesson in political economy. He has shown that a man may be ever so destitute, but given access to land, he can get a living of some kind through his own unaided efforts. He has furnished a concrete answer to the question: "What good will access to land do the man without a dollar?"

But while Mr. Knowles was able to successfully conduct his experiment, it does not follow that it would be advisable for the unemployed workers of Maine to make a rush for this same wilderness to get a living therein. That wilderness is the property of certain individuals who have been willing enough to let Mr. Knowles conduct his experiment, but who will probably object to turning to practical use the lesson the experiment has taught. If Mr. Knowles had gone into the wilderness not naked and alone, but with a number of associates supplied with machinery and other requisites for developing the resources in the most up-to-date way, he would probably have been warned off as a trespasser. Paper title deeds not only to the Maine wilderness, but to unused lands throughout the country are keeping capital unused and labor unemployed. What is needed is a measure that will make it less profitable to the holders of these deeds to stand in the way of production. The most practical method would be through taxation. By putting all taxes on land values, holders of unused lands would be made to see greater profit in getting out of the way of industry than in obstructing it. That will open up the wilderness, not only in the forests of Maine, but in the hearts of big cities, and will give to every man who wants work the opportunity he seeks.

No man should ever be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Pope.

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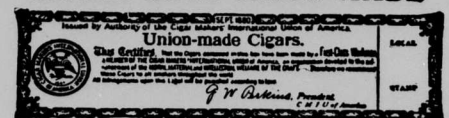
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**THE GERMAN "LABOUR SECRETARIAT."**

The most interesting institution of the German trade union movement is the "Labour Secretariat." Same was established to meet the demands of the workers for advice and assistance in insurance matters. This was all the more necessary not only because the State insurance in Germany is tremendously complicated and presents untold difficulties to the worker, but also because the spirit of the insurance law becomes more and more reactionary from year to year.

The need for advisers versed in the insurance matters was very soon felt. These advisers to see to it that the influence of the organized labor be as strong as possible in the local branches of the national insurance, as far as this is legally possible, and to help the workers in the prosecution of their claims, etc. They also occupy themselves with the local trade union organization work. At the close of the nineties, the Nuremberg Trades Union established the first "Workers' Secretariat," which was quickly followed by other trade unions. By the end of 1912, there were 120 workers' secretariats in Germany, each having one or more officials. Forty-three of these secretariats have established special branch or sectional offices in the smaller towns. Besides this there are 211 information offices in the smaller towns, from which qualified trade unionists give information on certain days or evenings; such information is not necessarily limited to insurance matters. The significance of these institutions may be judged from the following figures. The secretariats were consulted by 672,499 persons, among which were 484,628 trade union organized workers. The information bureaus were consulted by 51,772 persons. Information was in 36,374 cases conveyed in writing; 174,998 letters, etc., were written, and in 6,417 cases personal representations were made to the insurance authorities. The total costs of the secretariats, which are borne by the local trade councils with possible contributions by the central organizations, amounted to 575,392 marks in the year 1912. No fees are taken from those persons who render their services at the various offices.

Such institutions as workers' secretariats and offices for legal information are naturally of the greatest value and have a most favorable influence in those places where trade unionism has only a weak foothold. In such places the reliable and free legal assistance paves the way to trade unionism. In the great towns, however, it has been necessary to confine this service to the organized workers. The great success of the institutions of the free trade unions has prompted the State municipalities, and hostile organizations of all description, to establish similar institutions. Thus at the end of the year 1912 there were 119 municipal and State legal information bureaus, 55 legal protection offices open to the general public, 93 legal protection offices for women, 55 legal protection offices for Hirsch-Dunkerschen trade societies, 23 evangelistic, 122 catholic legal protection offices, 32 political legal protection offices, etc. Information has been granted by State, municipal, private, denominational, and trade-union institutions in 1,841,364 cases last year. The secretariat and the legal protection offices of the free trade unions dealt with 758,560 of these cases. From time to time a special course of instruction lasting six weeks, is provided by the general commission of the German trade unions, in order that the workers' secretaries may become thoroughly conversant with the affairs in which they are concerned as well as any new amendments to the existing laws. In this manner it has been possible to so educate the secretaries,—all of whom are drawn from the ranks of the workers,—to such a degree, that they not only enjoy the full confidence of those seeking legal assistance, but are looked upon as the best experts in matters connected with workers' insurance, etc. The general commission has

established a central workers' secretariat and placed 6 officials at the disposal of same, for the purpose of representing the insured workers before the national insurance office in Berlin. Besides this, the weekly "Correspondenzblatt" of the general commission publishes a monthly "legal supplement" which is regular adviser in all matters connected with national insurance. This supplement, in common with the "Correspondenzblatt," rich in its numerous supplements, is now distributed among about 30,000 officials and members of executives of the German trade unions, regularly, and free of charge.

The trade unions in other countries, such as Belgium, Austria, etc., have begun to set up similar legal institutions for the workers. They will no doubt experience, as in the case in Germany, that all sacrifices made in connection with such institutions are rewarded hundred and thousand fold.

**STOCK SPECULATION AND STRIKES.**

Great strikes have lately been a daily occurrence in Russia, and have become the object of keen discussion both in the workers and employers circles. But that strikes should be used as a means of increasing the wealth of the capitalist groups is peculiar to Russia alone. In the case of two ship yards in Nikolajev, where the conditions of labor are very similar, the workers of only one yard strike, this gives the appearance of a continuous strike with the exception of a few intervals. The greater part of the shares in these companies belongs to a St. Petersburg bank. The other part of the shares is in the hands of other persons, who are continually disposing of their shares, since the outlook where dividends are concerned, becomes blacker and blacker because of the strikes. The oftener the strikes happen, the more pronounced is the wish of the shareholders to dispose of their stock, and as a consequence this class of stock is quoted at lower and lower figures. Since the bank is buying up all possible shares it is naturally to their advantage that the selling prices be as low as possible. The rumor is now abroad that these strikes are artificially promoted, etc. It is perfectly clear that such strikes bring only distress to the workers whilst no economic advantage is obtained. Only a trade organization could meet this destructive stock exchange gamble. Unfortunately there are no strong trade unions in Russia.

**MORE MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.**

"The Presidio and Ferries Street Railway Company, whose franchise expires December 10th, will be operated as a municipal railway December 11th."

This was the statement of Consulting Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy in working on the plans for San Francisco's municipal railway system.

The purchase of the Presidio and Ferries line was provided for in the \$3,500,000 bond issue voted recently, and no time will be lost in taking over the road as soon as the franchise expires.

"At present the city is getting a percentage of the profits," said Ransom. "We want to get every cent of profit for the city, and we will lose no time in taking over the road."

"The city attorney has already begun overtures to the company looking to the purchase of the system. The company is now making an inventory of its properties, as the basis of making an offer to the city. The San Francisco engineers will then check over this inventory and make a counter offer. I believe it will be possible to complete the negotiations so that the city can take over the road the day the franchise expires."

"For the present no changes will be made on the road. We expect to operate with the present equipment, making changes as soon as possible, but doing nothing to prevent the smooth running of the road."

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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1913.

Teach me to feel another's woe,  
To hide the fault I see;  
That mercy I to others show,  
That mercy show to me.—Pope.

Judge Humphries of Seattle started out to make a joke of the courts by sending a large portion of the population to jail for contempt of court. The other Superior Judges, however, held a conference and released a number of prisoners and then sent one of their number to the fellow who had become so impressed with his power to persuade him to desist. The error of his way was pointed out to him and he quit his crazy-quilt practices, after warning the population of the tremendous powers he had snugly tucked away under his judicial robe. The people of Seattle in future are expected to stand in fear and trembling as the mighty Humphries passes. Such is life in the great Northwest.

The labor movement is one of those institutions that thrives most on opposition. If its opponents should cease to press it there is no telling what would become of it. Its past history seems to indicate that wherever resistance lags, the movement becomes listless and dead, and where it is constantly hampered, it prospers and grows. Stimulating antagonism is therefore beneficial. When things come too easy for those whose lives have been one continual round of struggle, danger is lurking in the house of toil and there is need for vigilance and activity on the part of its occupants. Workers must work. Life can in no other way be maintained. Unused organisms waste away and die.

When the personnel of the Industrial Commission created by the Sixty-second Congress, was confirmed by the Senate recently, the appropriation made to carry on the work of the commission had expired by limitation. When the bill was passed by the Sixty-second Congress it carried an appropriation of \$100,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. The members of the commission, being confirmed after that date and no other appropriation having been made, the commission is entirely without funds. Prominent members of the commission, however, have been in Washington and have taken up the matter of an appropriation, which is now before the Appropriation Committee of the House. It is confidently believed that funds will be provided, whereby the commission can commence its work in the near future.

## MAKING TOIL A TRAGEDY

A strong attempt is being made by employers throughout this country to force workers to keep up a pace in their daily employment that borders upon the limit of physical endurance. Every employer knows that no employee can work at breakneck speed, day in and day out, for any great length of time without physical collapse. But with this feature of the case they are not concerned, because when one man is laid beneath the sod they simply fill up the ranks with new recruits, and the departed worker is no loss to them. This condition of affairs has been established already in at least two trades, viz., the bricklayer and the linotype operator, who even now, in most sections of the country, work to the very limit of their endurance with never a second's lost time. The bricklayer stands up under the strain far better than the linotype operator, because he does not work so steadily and is thus given a chance to recuperate. He is also better paid and can better afford to lose time than can the printer.

Employers throughout America are endeavoring to force these same conditions upon their employees through the medium of numerous systems, such as timing experts on given pieces of work and then expecting all others to produce a similar amount or be discharged for incompetency.

The trade unions, very properly, are resisting these innovations by blocking the installation of the mean and greedy schemes of cold-blooded and heartless employers who prate about business as though it should be the all-absorbing thought for consideration even to the exclusion of notice as to the health and very lives of the wage workers.

Some employers attempt to console their guilty feelings with the notion that they themselves work long hours at a high speed limit, but anyone who has had experience with the two manners of life knows that there can be absolutely no comparison between the work of the man who regulates his own conduct and the fellow whose entire existence is regulated by others. The wage worker is told by others when he must go to work, when to cease, when he must eat, and really the hours which he must devote to sleep, recreation, etc. He has practically no control over his manner of life. The employer, on the other hand, picks out his own hours for doing all of these things and in addition, is conscious each hour of the day, that the efforts he puts forth are not forced efforts and that they are redounding to his own benefit. While many employers will argue that these things make no difference, we know better. Experience has positively demonstrated to us that they do make a tremendous difference, even with regard to purely physical fatigue, and employers may theorize and shout about science until they are black in the face, but stern experience will still prove them wrong.

The employer has had the field all to himself in regulating these things about long enough, and the employee owes it to himself and to posterity to step in through the medium of his unions and call a halt to the greedy and insane rushing system, and the unions are now beginning to take cognizance of the necessity of placing limitations upon the lengths to which employers may go in driving the workers.

No man who has not had actual and long experience with the modern rushing systems as an employee working for total strangers is competent to judge as to the effects these schemes have upon the workers.

No union objects to a fair day's work, but the average employer is not satisfied with such service, therefore the unions find it necessary to say to employers that they shall not take the expert and the unusual worker as the standard by which to gauge the day's work, and then insist that the average man shall conform to such a standard. The employer who takes such a position is unreasonable and can not be sustained. Such a man, however, is always endeavoring to convince the general public that the unions are attempting to limit output. In this position he is also wrong. The unions do not limit output, but they must insist that the stunt shall not be made so hard and confining as to have tragedy standing sullen at the end of the day's work.

The unions are humanitarian institutions and must insist that the health and the life of the worker shall be of greater concern than the profits of the employer.

Toil must not be made a tragedy even to satisfy the greed of unreasonable employers. The employer who desires to drive his employees until he has taken every bit of energy out of them in the day's work and left nothing but an empty human hulk, must be curbed, and the unions are the proper agencies to do the curbing.

The life of the worker must be paramount.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

To San Francisco the first week of August, 1915, will come thousands of Welshmen from all parts of the world to attend the International Exposition Eisteddfod, the scope and magnitude of which will surpass anything heretofore attempted in the annals of Eisteddfodau, declares the "Musical Leader." There will be \$25,000 distributed in prizes, of which \$10,000 will be given in the chief choral contest; all competitions are open to the world. Choir directors from Wales have already signified their intention of bringing their choirs to participate and also several choirs in the United States will be in San Francisco.

Some of the most familiar words in the English dictionary have the most surprising origin. The verb to canter is an example of this. A reader was hoping to find some connection between this word and the noun cantor—a singer. It seemed if the swinging of the musical rhythm in lining the hymns had its parallel in the galloping horse. Then the interesting discovery followed that the word canter is from Canterbury, as used in the old expression "Canterbury gallop." The Century dictionary says that this is fancifully traced to the gentle ambling with which the pilgrims sought out Canterbury in the old times of pilgrimage of which Chaucer sings.

General Meade's estimate of Grant is found in the recently published "Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade." He says: "Grant is not a striking man, is very reticent, has never mixed in with the world and has but little manner, indeed is somewhat ill at ease in the presence of strangers, hence a first impression is never favorable. He has natural qualities of a high order and is a man whom, the more you see and know him, the better you like him. He puts me in mind of old Taylor, and sometimes I fancy he models himself on old Zac. . . . Grant is not a mighty genius, but he is a good soldier, of great force of character, honest and upright, of pure purposes."

It is interesting to note the gradual change of meaning which the word gossip has undergone. It is made up of the word God and the provincial English word sib (related), and originally meant "related in the service of God." At one time it was used to mean a godfather or godmother; later a friend or neighbor; and now it is a name for an idle tattler or carrier of tales. The original meaning of this word surely conveys a lesson as to the possibility and propriety of getting rid of the gossiping habit. When all that we say is (if the play on the word may be permitted) "related in the service of God" we shall have parted company with any tendency to tattle, and speech will have regained its original divine dignity.

Of the 37 passengers out on the Princess May on a recent trip, two of them were very interesting persons, says the Skagway "Alaskan." They were Joe Ham and Dave Cunningham of Dawson. These gentlemen brought their horse with them, and will take the animal outside to some warm place where the green grass grows all the year round, and there place him in charge of some one who is kind, to be taken care of. The horse has helped them during many years of travel in the Klondike. These big-hearted men of the north, who have never deserted any one yet, are not going to commence such tactics on a faithful horse; so they put him on a car and then transferred him to a boat, and are taking him to a good horse country, where he can dream in the sunshine and switch flies.

## Wit at Random

"September Morn.' Ain't that a beaut? Gal dressed up in her birthday suit."

"In some places in Italy litigants can hire lawyers who will talk for three days for \$5." "We have still cheaper ones here, who will take \$5 and not talk at all."—New Orleans "Picayune."

Clergyman—Do you remember me, my dear?  
"I don't remember your name, but you're the gentleman mother makes me stay awake an' listen to in church."—"Life."

Wife—Stop that. People will think you are insane.

Husband—What people think will not hurt me.

Wife—I am not worried about what will hurt you, but they will think I married a fool.

Husband—Well, you did, didn't you?

Wife—Yes, but I don't want everybody to know it.

(Vouched for as an essay by a New York school boy precisely as given here.)

This picture was painted by Malay. It contains a man and a church steeple. The man and woman are very poor, and they have been digging potatoes, because they need them to live on. The potatoes look very small. Just at sunset they hear a bell ring, it is the Angelus, it means they must pray. So they bow their heads and pray for bigger potatoes.—"Lippincott's."

"You are pushing me too hard," said Wu Ting Fang to a reporter in San Francisco who was interviewing him. "You are taking advantage of me. You are like the Peking poor relation. One day he met the head of his family in the street. 'Come and dine with us tonight,' the mandarin said, graciously.

"Thank you," said the poor relation. 'But wouldn't tomorrow night do just as well?'

"Yes, certainly. But where are you dining tonight?" asked the mandarin, curiously.

"At your house. You see, your estimable wife was good enough to give me tonight's invitation."

Grown old in the service of his master and mistress, James was a privileged retainer. He was waiting at table one day, when a guest politely asked for a fish fork. Strangely enough, the request was ignored. Then the hostess noticed, and remarked in a most peremptory manner:

"James, Mrs. Jones hasn't a fish fork. Get her one at once."

"Madame," came the emphatic reply, "last time Mrs. Jones dined here we lost a fish fork."

James has now been relegated to the garden.—Exchange.

He was a chubby, brown-faced, bare-legged little urchin, from whom, during my vacation, I inquired the way to the nearest golf course.

"Weel," said he, "ye'll gang straight along here till ye come to the first on yer richt, an' ye'll see a minister—I mean a sign-post," he corrected hastily, "and ye'll get the road frae it."

Thanking him for his information, I next inquired why he called the finger-post a minister.

Shuffling his feet and gazing longingly at the copper I held out to him, he stammered out, "Folks ca' it a minister, 'cos it pints the richt road but disna gang it itsel'," and he rushed off to join his companions, while I retired thinking deeply on the spread of disrespect to the cloth.—Glasgow "News."

## Miscellaneous

### I WANT.

I want not wealth, the yellow gold  
That chills the soul, like arctic cold  
And changes to stone the tenderest heart  
And awakes in man his baser part.

I want not wealth,  
Only enough to sooth distress  
And cool the brow of wretchedness,  
To bring glad smiles to eyes that weep  
And all my loved ones safely keep;

That wealth I want and nothing more.  
I want not power to sway mankind  
And blindly lead the world of blind;  
To shift the scenes on life's great stage  
And make an impress on the age.

I want not power,  
Only strength to lift the soul  
Bowed down in passion's base control,  
To aid it in its upward flight  
To yonder blue empyrean height;

That power I want and nothing more.  
I want not fame to have my name  
Encircled in the garish flame,  
Like the Fen's deceitful ray,  
One moment gleams then fades away.

I want not fame;  
I only want when I am dead,  
That words like these be of me said:  
"He lived unknown and died content,  
His like should be his monument."

This fame I want and nothing more.  
Yet I want a friend that's true,  
Who will my virtues kindly view,  
And all my faults as kindly scan,  
Nor count me more or less than man.

Even more,  
I want a hand my own to hold  
When days are dark and drear and cold;  
An arm my feeble steps to stay,  
While here travel life's weary way—

This friend I want and even more.  
I want a woman's truthful love,  
As pure as that which reigns above,  
As deep as the unsounded sea  
And as broad as its immensity.

Even more,  
I want a smile to light my home,  
A kiss to greet me when I come,  
A heart whose sweet and holy chime  
Shall with my own keep even time;

This love I want and even more.  
I want a quiet secluded place  
In the kind thoughts of all my race.  
I want that men shall speak of me  
In gentle tones of charity.

Even more,  
I want to feel deep in my heart  
That I have acted well my part,  
And when my earthly course is run  
I want the Master's kind "Well done."

All these I want and nothing more.

### GROUCHERS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Who is it that are the hinderers and obstructors of the race—thieves? No. Anarchists? No. Idlers? No. Grafters? No. Who then? Just these—the men and women with a grouch.

A grouch never helped anything or anybody. And it never failed to do harm. The big man with a grouch becomes at once a little man.

Be too busy for a grouch.

Suppose the grouch does irritate you, suppose he does try to make you "look cheap," suppose he does attempt to "get your goat." Look him in the eye.

Be too busy for a grouch.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Reinstates Lawyer.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has restored the right to practice law in Ohio to Charles A. Thatcher, an attorney disbarred four years ago for criticising Toledo judges and Ohio State Supreme Court judges. The Lawyers' Union sought Thatcher's disbarment because of his criticism of the judges, these criticisms being based on decisions favorable to big corporations in personal injury cases, of which the bulk of his practice consisted. Thatcher's defense was that his obligations as an attorney did not remove his constitutional right of free speech. The elections following Thatcher's disbarment resulted in the defeat of two judges and the withdrawal from the race of another candidate. Another judge criticised by Thatcher died in office. In 1912, under the non-partisan judiciary law, Thatcher was a candidate for supreme judge, but was defeated, although obtaining a remarkable vote, running only slightly behind the leaders in the contest. This ends an interesting incident, five of the judges on the State Supreme Court bench voting to annul the disbarment and only one judge voting to continue it.

### Interview President.

The executive council, in session in Washington the week of September 22-27, called upon President Wilson for the purpose of discussing labor legislation. Secretary of Labor Wilson also accompanied the executive council. The President was requested to use his influence to increase the appropriation for the Department of Labor and for the passage of numerous labor measures now pending before Congress. Among the measures urged were the seamen's bill, a bill to limit the indiscriminate issuance of injunctions against labor organizations, a bill for industrial and vocational training, and other bills to which the Federation of Labor is committed.

### Settlement Reached.

Conferences which have been going on since May between the management of the Kansas City Southern Railroad and the committee representing the different shop organizations have resulted in an agreement. Among the principal demands made by the committee representing the shop men were future negotiations with the federated trades and an increase in the wage scale. It is stated that the railroad representatives at first refused to deal with the federation, asserting that they would only treat with the representatives of each trade separately. It is now said that, although the settlement has not been given out as yet, the railroads finally receded from their position, and will now deal with the federation of trades, as well as agreeing to an increase of 1½ cents to 2 cents an hour, and also a six-day week of nine hours each.

### Railroad Bill Reported.

Under the terms of a bill favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Territories, President Wilson is authorized to take steps to build a government railroad in Alaska and issue \$35,000,000 in bonds for its construction. The purpose of the road is to connect the Susitna Valley with the Seaboard, and also open up the Bering River coal fields, connecting Nome, Valdez and Fairbanks. A bill of a similar character has already passed the Senate.

### Another Blow at Trust.

The Secretary of the Navy has awarded a contract for sixty-one tons of steel bolts for use in the construction of battleship No. 39 to the Carbon Steel Company at a contract price of \$448 a ton. Heretofore it has been customary to give

the contract for furnishing the bolts to the successful bidder for the armor plate contract. This year, however, the Navy Department called for separate bids on bolts from the Midvale, Bethlehem, and Carnegie Companies, and each submitted a price of \$548 a ton, or \$100 more per ton than the figure named by the Carbon Company. To the same end, and for similar reasons, the New York Navy Yard has secured a contract for making two tons of bronze bolts, the figure named by the three companies being very much higher than that made by the New York Navy Yard.

### Colorado Miners Strike.

More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado are now on strike. While the mine operators confidently expected a majority of their employees to remain at work, at least 90 per cent of all the coal miners in the State quit work in response to the call of the Miners' Union. Tents and provisions are being supplied for the strikers, and officials of the United Mine Workers are in charge. It is stated that 3000 men formerly employed in the mines have already left the State for the purpose of procuring work in the East. Nineteen independent coal companies in the State have signed up with the union and 2000 miners returned to work. Most of these independent companies operate in El Paso county.

### Changes Plan.

Recently it was announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that navy yard employees would be represented on the wage boards, but it now develops that a change is to be made in that plan, and the United States Department of Labor is to be called upon to determine the wage scale for the different yards. The law requires that "navy yard employees be paid wages equivalent to those in civil establishments in the vicinity." The Secretary of the Department of Labor therefore will make the investigation and report his findings to the Navy Department, thus eliminating the former plan of placing representatives of the navy yard workmen on the wage boards as previously.

### Ship Load of Food.

The relief ship, loaded with provisions furnished by the British Trade Union Congress, in aid of the Dublin transport workers, has arrived and been distributed. The value of the food was \$25,000 and was unloaded by the strikers and carried to food sheds where it was distributed to the hungry strikers, each of whom received a package of rations weighing twenty pounds.

### Miners Steadfast.

Organizer John L. Lewis, of the American Federation of Labor, who is now assisting in the conduct of the strike of the Michigan copper miners, recently sent this report of a meeting: "Despite inclement weather, many thousands of miners attended mass meeting in Laurium. Meeting preceded by a parade which took forty-five minutes to pass given point. Intense interest and enthusiasm displayed by strikers. Remarkable demonstration was complete surprise to mining companies that were boasting that recent injunction had dampened ardor of men."

### Trade Unions Recognized.

A London dispatch states that an important victory for the trade unions has been gained, in that the British admiralty has decided to award them official recognition. This is interpreted to mean that hereafter in dealing with employees regarding wages, hours and conditions of labor the unions of the various crafts will be recognized as the representatives of the employees. With this general policy established by the British government it will have a salutary effect upon all corporations equipped to manufacture products used by that government.



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for 2 Years

# Albany Beer

"Brewed in California"



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 7, 1913, J. F. Fitzgerald acting president.

August Mortenson, drums, was admitted to membership by examination.

Transfer cards deposited: A. G. Sannuzziello, Local No. 12, Sacramento; Edward Grimes, Local No. 20, Denver; Herbert Bellstedt, Local No. 1, Cincinnati; J. Midgley, Local No. 83, Lowell; J. Crozier, Local No. 325, San Diego; J. De Lorenzo, Local No. 153, San Jose.

Resigned: Miss Edna Suffield, Miss I. Roberts.

Transfer withdrawn: S. Warnick, Local No. 191, Winnipeg.

Transfers annulled: J. Mayall, Local No. 105, Spokane; V. F. Grattan, Local No. 149, Toronto.

Permission granted members to volunteer Y. M. A. benefit to be held at Tivoli Opera House, Tuesday afternoon, October 21, 1913.

Members knowing themselves delinquent please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and avoid publication in the delinquent list which will appear in next issue of "Labor Clarion," also in case at headquarters.

Price list committee meets Monday, 11:30 a. m., secretary's office, 68 Haight street.

President J. J. Matheson, W. C. Kittler and H. Menke are in Fresno this week representing Local No. 6, A. F. of M., in the State Federation of Labor convention which is in session in that city.

Members knowing any halls not classified or not listed in the book are asked to notify the price list committee.

**STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION.**

With 250 accredited delegates in attendance, the fourteenth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor opened in Old Armory Hall Monday morning last, T. G. Vickers, president of the Fresno Labor Council, presiding. The order of business included an opening address by President Vickers, an address of welcome by Mayor Alva E. Snow, the introduction of President D. P. Haggerty, and the reports of officers. President Haggerty named the following committees: Committee on thanks, C. F. Grow, Jack Zamford and Hilda Hamilton; rules and order of business, L. W. Butler, H. Hart, S. Schulberg, A. Huston and E. Filipelli; grievance, E. Andersen, G. Wright, F. Pepper, J. Stewart and J. Hason; labels and boycotts, C. Fleischman, L. Biddle, W. Clark, May Cummings and L. Keller; resolutions, Andrew J. Gallagher, G. Smith, H. Dennett, J. Giambruno and R. Burton; reports of officers, W. Harris, F. Merryfield, J. Beckel, C. Childs and R. Telfer; law and legislation, D. Sullivan, M. Grunhoff, M. Glenn, R. Baker and F. Miller; constitution, I. Nylan, C. Klette, A. Wilde, F. Duncan and M. Murray; credentials, S. Brown, T. Ellis and F. Meyer; sergeant-at-arms, E. E. Day; assistant sergeant-at-arms, W. Payne; assistant secretary, W. E. Pitschke.

May Cummings of the Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco caused a sensation by introducing resolutions prohibiting delegates from voting in the convention if they could not show at least four union labels on their garments. The resolutions provided that each delegate must give a signed statement to the sergeant-at-arms at each session as to the number of union-made garments bearing the label worn at the time.

It was cited the resolutions were in violation of the constitution in that delegates could not be deprived of their voting powers in conventions except by trial.

Some of the delegates were of the opinion that a person who would be guilty of wearing non-union-made goods would not hesitate to make false statements concerning the number of union

labels on his person, and that a committee should be appointed to examine the garments of each delegate. The matter finally was referred to the committee on constitution.

The barbers will ask the convention to endorse a universal Sunday closing law and will spend \$10,000 in circulating initiative petitions on this measure so that it will be presented to the people at the next State election. General Organizer C. M. Feider will have charge of the campaign.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing home rule in taxation.

The following officers were elected: President, D. P. Haggerty; secretary-treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg; delegate to A. F. of L., Patrick Flynn. The vice-presidents elected were: Jacob Beckel of San Diego, F. C. Marsh of Los Angeles, F. P. Lamoreux of Fresno, T. J. Vitaich of Stockton, E. H. Hart of Oakland, Harry Dartley of Vallejo, Don Cameron, D. J. Gorman and James E. Hopkins of San Francisco, W. J. McQuillan of Sacramento, H. J. Young of San Jose.

**CURES FOR CRISES AND PANICS.**

By J. A. Kinghorn-Jones.

Last week you noticed Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell's new book of 600 pages "Business Cycles."

Prof. Mitchell is on the side of "the system," he does not point to the cause or to the remedy in his 600 pages.

George H. Shibley, director of the Bureau of Political Research in Washington, told the Senate committee on the currency, on the 6th inst., "The money theory of the economists is based on deceit."

Mitchell dare not risk his job by telling the people in less than 60 lines the cause of panics and the remedy.

Here they are:

We are fourteen billion dollars (\$14,000,000,000) short in actual money necessary for the business of the nation—\$140 per capita—see the latest report of the comptroller of the currency, and bankers are drawing usury every day, every hour, on that vast amount of non-existing money.

Labor has to provide every cent of it.

The only remedy is for the government to issue money direct to the users, on their property, instead of being issued to usurers for the express purpose of robbing the workers; this change is absolutely imperative before the slightest advance toward social justice can be made.

**THE RAND-TRANVAAL.**

Reports continue to come in from the Transvaal describing the appalling scenes which were witnessed at the time of the outbreak of the strike. In his report, Comrade Charles Mussard, correspondent to the Federation of Trade Unions, gives a list of the killed and wounded, which speaks for the tragedy which was enacted. From this list we take the following cases of women and children being shot:

Elizabeth Spinola, age 20; married; baby 6 months old; shot in the back of the knee. Was out shopping Saturday afternoon and saw a man shot who looked like her husband; she attempted to cross the street to see who it was, and was at once shot. She was taken to the hospital where she remained 5 days; returned home with bullet still in her knee; crippled for life. Mrs. Smit, injured by motor car. Andrew Elliot, 16½, shot on Saturday, lived till Tuesday. Father inquired at hospital and mortuary for his son, but without success; was several times refused admission to the ward where his son lay, as it was stated that the name was unknown; it was not until the Monday afternoon that he was allowed into the ward, when he at once identified his son, who was, however, unconscious. Mrs. Webb ridden down by mounted police in company with her husband on the Market Square; both badly in-

jured. John Charles Benson, age 18, shot and killed. Freddy Wood, aged 16, shot in the abdomen and killed. Monty Dunmore, aged 13, lad was earning money to assist his family by selling "Strike Heralds,"—his father had been out of work for some time—had sold 250 copies when he was shot through the chest; acute hemorrhage set in, life despaired of at first, now recovering. Stephen du Prey, 14, fatherless, and helping mother to support several younger children, shot through ankle on his way to cash a postal order for his mother; foot will have to be amputated; most of the wounds are poisoned owing to the soldiers using old ammunition. Cecil Morkel, 14, going to see his sister, saw some people running and he ran too; fell with shot in leg; improving. W. E. Sholtz, 18, happened to be passing and was shot; ran a short distance and fell; whilst down was hit again, receiving two bullets in legs. Chas. Williams Beddy, 19, was hit in the leg Saturday while passing the scene of the shooting; his leg had to be amputated close to the body. Young lad named Stay, apprenticed to the Johannesburg municipality as blacksmith, was standing on the pavement among a crowd of people when a military officer came along on horseback with a revolver in his hand and told the people to disperse; Stay did not move, whereupon the officer shot him through the chest; now recovering; right arm paralyzed, owing to the nerve being shot away; municipality has allowed accident pay.

And now as regards phthisis: Of the 18 members who formed the Strike Committee of the Transvaal Miners' Association in 1907, 13 have since died of phthisis, one was killed in a mine accident in Canada, one has been compensated on account of phthisis, 2 are still living but have phthisis, and one is still working. What ghastly facts! Search the whole world through and nothing approaching the Transvaal phthisis terror could be found. The crux of the position is that shots have to be fired in a certain definite order, and not simultaneously, and that hitherto no way has been discovered of preventing the fuses of the later shots being damaged by the explosion of the earlier shots. Consequently it has been the practice for the men to go back after the earlier shots in order to fire the later ones, and thus breathe about the worst atmosphere it is possible to imagine. It is now declared that by an invention which has been fully tested, and found both technically practicable and commercially successful, all shots may be fired by electricity, and this great source of danger entirely removed. If this method is technically possible, the government ought to universally enforce the adoption of same, even though it be more costly. But the matter of costs should not enter into the question at all, for one must not forget the total dividends paid or declared during the year 1912 amounted to 11,340,025 pounds sterling, most of which, if not all, was sent out of the country.

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To inspect our new offices located at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market St. Information gladly given. Membership 50c. a month.

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Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00  
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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 3, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield. President Gallagher arrived later.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Blacksmiths No. 168—James J. McTiernan and Daniel Dewar. Teamsters No. 85—Chas. O'Neil, Ward Miller and Raymond Moran, vice C. Gibbons, M. Casey and H. Gorman.

**Communications**—Filed—From Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, protesting against the levying of additional per capita tax. Pile Drivers No. 77, enclosing \$40 for first week's assessment for unions on strike. Coopers No. 65, donating \$20 per week for ten weeks for the support of unions on strike. Stable Employees No. 404, enclosing \$30 for the assistance of unions on strike, being first week's assessment. American Federation of Labor, stating that Executive Council will take up matter pertaining to Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12,766. Pattern Makers' Association, enclosing \$30, last two weekly assessments for unions on strike. Bozeman Trades and Labor Council, notifying trade unionists that the Bozeman Milling Company's products are now on the fair list. Navy Department at Washington, in reference to the ferry service between the Navy Yard and the City of Vallejo. Cooks No. 44, in reference to the attitude of their delegates on the matter of Tait-Zinkand Cafe. John L. McNab, enclosing receipt in the sum of \$277.30 for legal services and thanking the Council for the same. Panama-Pacific International Exposition, requesting unions to interest their Internationals to hold conventions in 1915 in San Francisco. State Building Trades Council, requesting Council to turn over donations to the Tveitmoe-Johannsen and Clancy Fund to the Treasurer of their defense fund. Moved to comply with request; carried. From Western Labor Immigration Conference, Tacoma, Washington, requesting the Council to send delegates to a conference to be held on November 7th and 8th. Moved to comply with the request and the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Seattle be instructed to attend the conference.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Communication from Light and Power Council of California, enclosing brief from Attorney Lister in reference to the fixing of gas rates by the municipality of San Francisco.

**Reports of Unions**—Cloak Makers—Still on strike; request unions to donate liberally for the support of their people. The following unions reported having voted to assist the unions on strike: Carpenters No. 304, Milk Wagon Drivers, \$25 per week; Federal Civil Service Employees, Butchers No. 115, Marine Firemen, \$100; Pattern Makers, Glove Workers No. 39 and Barbers, \$50 per week. Press Assistants reported having signed up with one large shop and expect to sign more in the near future. Pile Drivers No. 77 reported Ross Construction Company still unfair. Laundry Workers reported having success in signing up with several laundries in Oakland and reported also that the M. and M. were endeavoring to block their efforts to organize. Carpenters No. 483 instructed delegates to vote for amendment to raise per capita. Musicians No. 6 instructed delegates to vote "yes" on amendment raising dues. Typographical Union No. 21 instructed delegates to vote "yes" on amendment to raise dues and reported being still in conference with Newspaper Publishers' Association in reference to their wage scale. Teamsters No. 85 instructed delegates to vote in favor of raising dues. Coopers No. 65 reported having been in-

structed to vote "yes" on amendment to raise dues.

**Label Section**—Requests delegates to attend Mechanics' Fair and visit their booth on Saturday and Sunday; there will be raffle for two cakes, donated by Bakers No. 24.

**Executive Committee**—On the matter of complaint of Bartenders No. 41 against the cafe conducted by Messrs. Kilday and Remmenspurger, Committee recommends that the communication be filed. On the matter of complaint of Brass and Chandelier Workers against Machinists No. 68, Committee recommends that the matter be referred to both International unions for a decision. Committee recommends that members of Executive Committee attending the State Federation of Labor Convention be excused from meeting of October 6th, all of which recommendations were concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee considered a number of bills introduced at the present session of Congress which were referred to Committee with instructions to select those of greatest interest and outline a plan of action to inaugurate a campaign in behalf of their adoption by Congress and recommends as follows: "That the Council await until it receives information and advice from the A. F. of L. in regard to proposed legislation by Congress and that when such information and advice comes to hand, the Council vigorously carry out the plans proposed by the A. F. of L"; adopted.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Brother Leary, International President of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, addressed the Council on matters pertaining to the trade union movement throughout this country.

**Nominations and Elections**—Brother Scharrenberg being the only nominee for delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Seattle, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Delegate Scharrenberg and the Chair announced that Delegate Scharrenberg was duly elected to represent the Labor Council at the American Federation of Labor Convention.

The compensation for delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention was then called to the attention of the delegates by the Chair. Moved that the compensation be fixed at \$500. Amended that \$10 per day and first-class transportation both ways be allowed the delegate. Amendment to the amendment that \$300 be allowed for the expenses of delegate. Amendment to the amendment was lost. Original motion was lost and the amendment carried.

**New Business**—It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the International President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in reference to the Ross Construction Company at Orland, California; carried.

**Unfinished Business**—The Council then considered the amendment to the Constitution as submitted by Delegate McGuire, amending Article VII, Section 2, which is as follows:

"The dues shall be four dollars (\$4.00) per month for each delegate, one-half of which shall be set apart in a building fund, and shall be used for no other purpose." Moved and seconded to adopt amendment. Motion carried, 140 in favor, 56 against.

**Receipts**—Garment Cutters, \$2; Sail Makers, \$6; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Web Pressmen, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$8; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Cement Workers, \$14; Typographical, \$20; Varnishers and Polishers, \$12; Cooks' Helpers, \$14; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Machinists, \$20; Bartenders, \$20; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Cooks No. 44, \$18; Undertakers, \$6; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$6; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Elevator Constructors, \$4; House Movers, \$4; Broom Makers, \$4; Coopers No. 65, \$8; Elevator Con-

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

UNPARALLELED VAUDEVILLE.

LULU GLASER with Thos. D. Richards in the Playlet with music "First Love"; SWOR & MACK, Realistic Impressions of Southern Negroes; THE LANGDONS, in their Original Travesty, "A Night on the Boulevard"; KLUTING'S ENTERTAINERS, consisting of Performing Pigeons, Rabbits, Cats and Dogs; EMILY DARRELL & CHARLY CONWAY, in their Novel Comedy, "Behind the Scenes"; MAUDE LAMBERT & ERNEST BALL; ED. WYNN & CO., in "The King's Jester"; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—CHARLOTTE PARRY in "Into the Light."

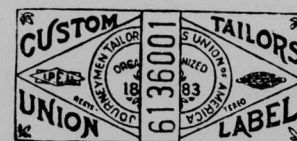
Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
 UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



ductors, \$6; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$6; Label Section, \$11; Donations to unions on strike, \$391.05. Receipts, \$614.05.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., \$18.47; A. J. Gallagher, delegate to Fresno, \$100; D. P. Haggerty, delegate to Fresno, \$100; "Labor Clarion," subscription, \$30; Theodore Johnson, salary for legal services, \$25; W. N. Brunt Co., receipt books, \$6.75; Light and Power Council, donation from affiliated unions, \$130.35; Printing Pressmen, donation from affiliated unions, \$130.35; Cloak Makers, donation from affiliated unions, \$130.35; Label Section, \$11.00. Total expenses, \$830.77.

Faternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 1, 1913.

**Roll Call of Officers**—The following were noted absent: Trustees W. G. Desepte, excused, and C. M. Erickson.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 for T. P. Clements, vice Wm. F. Connelly; from Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union for R. W. Sawyer and E. J. Fraser; received and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From the Harfield Cigar Company, stating that they do not wish to participate in exhibiting at the Mechanics' Fair; from the American Federation of Labor, informing the Label Section that the bond for the Financial Secretary-Treasurer will expire October 11, 1913, enclosing application for a new bond and asking that the Section should give this matter prompt attention; motion that Financial Secretary-Treasurer fill out application and warrant be drawn for \$3 for said bond.

**Bills**—Agitation Committee's expense for Mechanics' Fair, \$84.40; "Labor Clarion," subscription for September, \$1.25; L. B. Dagget, for bill board and sign card, \$15.50; rent for October, \$8; salary and postage to Recording Secretary, \$13.80; salary to Financial Secretary-Treasurer, \$5.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Clerks reported that Prager Company has refused to give any orders to cloak manufacturers of this city as long as the members of Cloakmakers' Union are out on strike. Bakers reported that their Joint Executive Board has reconsidered its former action to print "demand the label on your bread" on store and wagon cards. Glove Workers reported that business is dull and no work in union factories, stating that union men do not demand the label on gloves.

**Report of Committees**—Agitation Committee reported as follows: That the ceiling in the booth had to be covered and ordered the Secretary to secure greens for that purpose; that Brothers Mahoney and Hayland be appointed to attend to the fitting of the booth; instructed Secretary to request all exhibitors to have their goods for exhibition at the Dreamland Rink by Thursday; Brother Schonhoff was instructed to have 25,000 cards printed for distribution; that a motion was made and carried, that during the fair one person shall attend the booth from 12:30 p. m. to 6 p. m. and one from 7 p. m. to 12 p. m., and that the compensation for this work shall be \$3 for each shift; and Secretary instructed to carry out this motion; report was concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and they were ordered paid.

**Unfinished Business**—Motion to lay over the reading of the Constitution and By-Laws to the next regular meeting; carried.

**New Business**—Motion to have a moving picture made of the booth; amended to refer this to the Agitation Committee with power to act; amendment carried.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

### THE MAN ABOVE THE DOLLAR.

Every time the clock ticks sixteen times a worker somewhere in the United States is hurt in an accident, most of which a proper supervision of industry, coupled with intelligence, would prevent. Every quarter of an hour a worker is killed.

The continuous toll of the shops, mills and railroads in maimed and dying exceeds each year the total blood cost of the civil war; it strikes into the life blood of every inhabitant in fifty and of every worker in ten.

If it happened at one place at one time, humanity would be staggered. Because it is scattered, continuous and familiar, it is tolerated. Though we're slowly learning that life is more important than property, we're still largely letting dollars stand in the way of welfare, instead of making them minister to the greatest good of the greatest number.

Late in October, in Harrisburg, Pa., a unique convention is to be held. This is to be a convention to see what can be done to better the common lot.

The delegates are to be from labor unions, stockholders, insurance companies, humane organizations, public officials; and the subject for consideration is the broad one of how to proceed to reduce accidents in industry, losses of life and property by fire and occupational wastes of health and welfare.

Preliminary to it the state commissioner of labor is visiting the various central bodies of organized labor, asking their help in the important work of his department and explaining that if the frightful blood toll is to be made less, it can only be done by everybody lending a hand.

If every State were to have conferences like these, at which facts, opinions and suggestions could be cleared, it would not be long before there would crystallize a public opinion which would enforce real progress toward safer and more just working conditions.

Not the millennium right away, but progress.

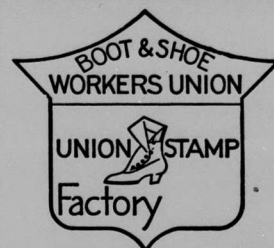
It is one of the best ways we know to put the man above the dollar.—Cincinnati "Post."

### "NOT BY MIGHT, NOR BY POWER."

The clamorous reformer cares nothing for peace. He does not realize that he cannot legislate people out of the effects of shiftlessness, incompetence or vice; he does not see that a law is valuable only so far as it is an accurate expression of a real and general desire of the people. He feels simply that the evil can be overcome if only enough laws are made; and so he adds to the burdens of an already overburdened and lawridden public. It is childish to say that any kind of prohibitory law can actually stamp out a great evil, and it is still more foolish to have such unshakable faith in the efficacy of a law as to believe that its mere existence on the statute books proves that it has accomplished its purpose. Yet so long as people will persist in thus blinding themselves to the facts, so long we may expect to be overwhelmed with absurd laws that cannot be enforced and which, if they could be enforced, would be entirely ineffectual.—Bellman.

Let our intercourse be wholly above ourselves and draw us up to it. The language of friendship is not words but meanings. It is an intelligence above language.—Thoreau.

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

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OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

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June 30th, 1913:

Assets . . . . . \$55,644,983.27  
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . . 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . . 1,757,148.57  
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . . 158,261.32  
Number of Depositors . . . . . 62,134

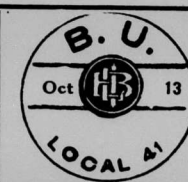
Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Oct., Orange on White.

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# Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



OCTOBER, 1913

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission  
(114) Arnberger, T. R.....718 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia  
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front  
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church  
(73) Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Press.....935 Market  
(176) California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission  
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California  
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....718 Mission  
(102) Fleming & Co.....24 Main  
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush  
(101) Francis Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(107) Gallagher, G. C.....311 Battery  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market  
(75) Gilie Co.....2257 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....325 Bush  
(127) Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission  
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome  
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Polson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(79) McElvaine Press, The.....1182 Market  
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery  
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome  
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth  
(87) Norcross, Frank G.....1246 Castro  
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.  
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin  
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.....343 Front  
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial  
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk  
(137) The Co-Operative Press.....5 Guerrero  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.....1071 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2385 California  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(225) John F. Hogan Co.....343 Front

- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

## NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call, The.....Third and Market  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(41) \*Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) \*Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(119) L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(144) \*Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(60) \*Post.....727 Market  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-  
gomery.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery  
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co., 118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co., 215 Leidesdorff  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Seek not to be rich, but happy. The one lies in bags, the other in content, which wealth can never give.—William Penn.

Every youth, from the king's son downwards, should learn to do something finely and thoroughly with his hand.—Ruskin.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Work is so dull in Vancouver that the union has by a two-thirds' vote decided to limit work to five days per week during October.

The label committee reports satisfactory replies from many individuals and firms to whom letters were addressed, calling their attention to the absence of the union label from their printing. One firm of grocers in the Polk Street district, in a letter to the committee, asserts that while they employ only union help, other stores in the vicinity which do not recognize the grocery clerks' union receive a larger patronage from the unionists of the district. Members of the union should always favor those stores which employ union help and have the union label on their printing.

Wm. S. McKay, a member of No. 21, was injured by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was examining on Tuesday afternoon. The bullet penetrated the abdomen and the latest reports are that the patient is in a very serious condition.

At the adjourned meeting on last Sunday afternoon the delegates to the recent international convention submitted their reports. A majority report was signed by Delegates Benjamin Schonhoff, Thos. F. Foley and F. F. Bebergall, while Miss May McKinley submitted a minority report. After the documents were read, a motion prevailed that both be received and filed.

The label has been reissued to the Levison Printing Company, 1540 California street, the firm having made a settlement with the pressmen and feeders. The label has also been granted to the Co-Operative Press, 5 Guerrero street, a new corporation.

J. H. Godfrey was elected secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 at the regular monthly meeting of the local union Sunday afternoon. Mr. Godfrey is one of the old-time printers of Los Angeles and was employed as a linotype operator on the "Tribune." He succeeds G. W. Bowman as secretary-treasurer, Bowman resigning the position.

William J. Carson has left Los Angeles and located at Imperial Valley. The names of Howard Keener and Joe Mulhall are also in the list of departures.

A permanent State Typographical Conference was formed in Fresno Thursday night by delegates from the various Typographical Unions throughout the State. The typographical men held daily conferences and expect to complete their plans for State organization tomorrow. This proposition has received the endorsement of the San Francisco Typographical Union.

The daily paper printed at the Mechanics' Fair furnished a couple of weeks' employment for three of the members of No. 21.

Delegate W. E. Pitschki was appointed assistant secretary at the Fresno convention of the California State Federation of Labor by President Haggerty.

Secretary Michelson has an opportunity for someone who desires to engage in the weekly newspaper business and invest a little money. Those interested can get particulars from the secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' building, Mason and Geary streets. There are a number of candidates to be initiated and three applications for membership to be acted upon.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

**J. J. O'Connor**  
**Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones. Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.  
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Blindry Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 285, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Clock Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 50—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.  
Ship Scalors No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.  
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 353 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, here-in calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

M. W. D. U., Local No. 226.

Office, 117 Capp Street.

Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	.....
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	.....
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	.....Market 7581
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	.....Park 563
Baumans D., .....	.....Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach	.....Franklin 4577
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	.....Mission 8637
Columbia D., 231 Franklin	.....Market 483
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	.....Mission 3875
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	.....Douglas 5829
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	.....Mission 433
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	.....West 1193
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	.....Market 2716
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	.....Pacific 49
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utah St.	.....Market 5776
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	.....West 2736
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	.....Market 5343
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	.....Mission 6141
Brannan Bros.	.....
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	.....Mission 2222
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	.....Park 7014
Good Bros., Corbett Road	.....
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	.....Franklin 432
Hansen, Nick, 617 Amazon	.....Mission 1599
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	.....Pacific 2260
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore	.....West 4017
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	.....Pacific 1118
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	.....Park 100
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	.....West 1389
Marin Co. M. P. Co., 20 Oak Grove Ave.	.....Kearny 3146
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	.....West 968
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission	.....Mission 1683
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	.....Mission 962
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	.....Mission 7530
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	.....Mission 3070
Noe Valley D., 4108 1/2 25th St.	.....Mission 863
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	.....
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	.....
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave So.	.....Mission 7057
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	.....Mission 2725
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	.....Pacific 1077
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	.....West 9005
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	.....Mission 1925
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	.....Franklin 560
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	.....West 1285
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	.....Park 486
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	.....Park 6397
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	.....Market 1416
South Park D., 1667 Folsom St.	.....Market 7331
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	.....Franklin 4950
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	.....
Silver D., 234 Richland Ave.	.....Mission 3004
Sherry Freitas Co.	.....Kearny 305
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	.....Franklin 8274
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismark St.	.....West 4270
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	.....Park 6400
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	.....
University Mound D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	.....Mission 5389
Union D., 3704 17th St.	.....
Western Dairy Co., 359 Waller St.	.....Park 1587
White Cow, 258 Devisadero St.	.....Park 1181
Carlsons D., 4220 Folsom	.....
Cortland D., 36 Cortland Ave.	.....Market 2188
Mayfield Farm D., Holy Cross, Witt Bros.	.....
National D., 654 Fulton St.	.....Park 5892
Parkside Cr., 1509 Haight St.	.....Park 4238

All dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.

Note—D for Dairy. Cr.—Creamery.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in trade union circles in San Francisco during the past week: James Granna of the riggers and stevedores, Edward P. Murphy of the painters, August Muller and Henry Wisham of the carpenters, Frank B. Keller of the plumbers.

The Marine Firemen's Union has nominated the following officers: President, William Davock; vice-president, A. P. Costello; financial secretary, Patrick Flynn; recording secretary, John Keville; treasurer, Andrew Prya; directors, David Walker, Frank Burke, Walter Hogan, A. Tye, W. Schmidt, W. Wenzel, Leo Strand and A. Kennedy; first patrolman, C. J. Harrington; second patrolman, John T. Clark; Seattle agent, John Carney; Seattle patrolmen, J. M. Lyons and E. Drennon; San Pedro agent, William Meehan; Portland agents, Thomas Farrell and R. Fuhrman; janitor, James Gallagher; delegates to convention of International Seaman's Union at Seattle in November, C. J. Harrington, John Carney, B. McDonough, J. T. Clark, Thomas Reynolds, James Reimers and Peter Williams. At the same meeting \$50 was donated to striking unions.

Monday evening, October 20th, the Journeyman Barbers' Union will adopt a rule providing for the closing of all shops Sundays. If the employers refuse the demand, a general strike is possible.



STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET  
COMMERCIAL BLDG.  
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

## MEN'S *Union Stamped* SHOES

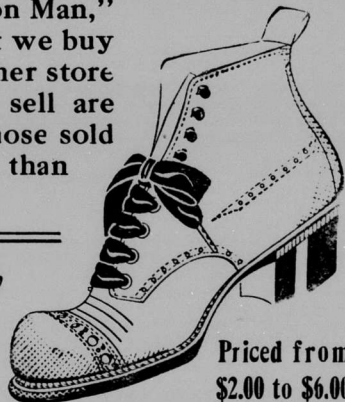
"THE FOOTWEAR THAT IS THE BEST"

**W**E want you, as "An Honest, Consistent Union Man," to "Know About Our Store"—to know that we buy and sell more "Union Stamped Shoes" than any other store in the United States—to know that the shoes we sell are "Better, More Stylish and more Wearable" than those sold by others—and the prices are from 50c to \$1.50 less than what other firms ask.

Don't fail to see Our Great Window Display

SHOES FOR EVERY USE

(UNION STAMPED) ON EXHIBIT



Priced from  
\$2.00 to \$6.00

### Personal and Local

The entertainment committee of the Bakers' Union is busy making arrangements for an affair to be held this month. The committee promises to have some surprises in store for the membership before the program is completed.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson, as soon as he received the news of Andrew J. Gallagher's election as Supervisor, telegraphed his congratulation to both Mr. Gallagher and the city of San Francisco.

After an address by Charles A. Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation of Miners, the Moving Picture Operators levied an assessment of five cents a week per member to aid the members of the Federation now out on strike.

The various phases of the State liability law will be explained to Painters' Union No. 19 at a special meeting to be held Monday, by Will J. French of the Accident Board. At the same meeting the abrogation of the present agreement between the master painters and the affiliated locals will be considered, after which a proposed new agreement will be voted upon.

The barbers' local is highly elated over the unionizing of four new shops, particularly so as two of them were 10-cent establishments. Barbers are overcrowding the market and the union has decided not to issue any more apprenticeship cards for an indefinite length of time. The organization paid \$176 at one meeting in sick benefits. Nine applications for membership were received and seven were given the desired initiation.

The Labor Council has voted to comply with the request of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company to invite all national and international labor unions to hold their conventions in San Francisco during the life of the Exposition.

Paul Scharrenberg, who will represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the A. F. of L. con-

vention in Seattle next month, has been instructed to attend the immigration congress to be held in Seattle just prior to the opening of the A. F. of L. convention.

Word has been received in this city to the effect that the referendum vote taken by the bricklayers on the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a small margin. It is probable the question will again be presented to the membership in a short time. The officers of the union favor affiliation.

The local Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union has received official notice from headquarters that the referendum vote recently taken by the various unions affiliated with the international body on the proposition of levying a monthly assessment of 25 cents per member to build up the defense fund has been carried by a large majority. The assessment will be levied for a period of one year.

The Bakers' Union No. 24 has appointed two delegates to the International Workers' Defense League to aid in the defense of the imprisoned hop pickers. The 10 cents a week assessment by the Labor Council for the benefit of strikers was endorsed and a committee was named to investigate the building of new headquarters.

At Pythian Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets, Saturday night the Steam Fitters' and Helpers' Union, No. 590, gave a ball for the benefit of the mother of a deceased member. The affair proved a brilliant success and a tidy sum was netted. The various committees were composed of leading members of the union. Edward Mannville was floor manager, assisted by Thomas Druhan, J. Dillon and Frank Arthur.

Work is now well under way on the new Labor Temple, the excavating contractor having started a large force of men to work last Tuesday. The work will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible.

### THE PATIENT HANDS OF TOIL.

Have you never looked with compassion upon the patient hands of toil? They may be seen in the street cars of the factory district after the day's work is done—many of them.

Knotted and gnarled, covered with grease and grime, scarred and often maimed—they are not lovely to look at. But what a touching story of hardship and sacrifice they tell! The burden of the world has fallen heavily upon these hands, and they have borne it bravely through long, wearisome years.

Every disagreeable and unwelcome task is heaped upon them. They accept their portion as a matter of course and struggle on, uncomplainingly.

And what is their recompense?

More toil, more hardship and a pitifully meagre livelihood.

That is all.

Yet the debt that society owes these hands can never be paid. It can hardly be estimated.

Everyone of us owes them a debt of gratitude.

The houses we live in, the clothes we wear, the food that comes to our tables—all these are in the greatest part the fruit of these hands.

They have erected the whole, vast, material structure of our civilization. There is not a moment of cushioned ease, or a single delight or luxury that cannot trace its origin or basis to the labor of the patient hands of toil.

Yet they are denied the finer joys of life. Their suffering is translated into happiness for the world, but they cannot enter into the enjoyment they have made possible for others.

Mutely, but eloquently, they plead their own cause.

May we hope that the world will some day be more just and less cruel in apportioning the burdens and joys of life?—The Cleveland "Socialist."

### INTRODUCES LOAN BILL.

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, a member of the labor group, has introduced a bill in the House amending the act of June 25, 1910, an act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings with the government. The bill contains an elaborate scheme whereby the government is to receive deposits from individuals and corporations. It is also contemplated that there shall be created a loan bureau, under the supervision of a board of trustees, for the purpose of making loans on agricultural lands and improvements, homes, and for other purposes. The annual rate of interest is placed at 3 per cent, and with a time limit of twenty years. It is further provided that counties, cities, villages, townships, school districts, or any other public taxing body can borrow money from the government for the construction of public works within a prescribed limit. One provision makes it possible for those who desire to purchase homes to borrow a sum not to exceed 50 per cent of the assessed valuation. The scheme of the bill is for the purpose of providing means for those who have small means to secure a home at a reasonable rate of interest on deferred payments, as well as affording States and sub-divisions thereof, empowered to levy taxes, an opportunity to promote public works.

On the beaten road there is tolerable traveling; but it is sore work, and many have to perish, fashioning a way through the impassable.—Carlyle.

### Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made